

KOSCIUSKO CHRONICLE.

G. W. Marlow, Editor.

Thursday, July 9, 1846.

Methodist Church.

Rev. Mr. Titcomb, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has undertaken to raise, by subscription, a sum sufficient to build a Church, and now holds a subscription list for that purpose. We hope the citizens of Kosciusko and vicinity will not wait to be called upon, but that they will come forward promptly and subscribe liberally. At this time there is not a Church edifice to be seen in Kosciusko. This certainly does not speak well for our town, and ashamed are we to own it; but now that it is proposed to build one, we feel confident that our citizens will second the efforts now being made, and exert themselves to wipe out the stain which has so long been permitted to cast opprobrium upon the place, by holding it up to the ridicule and scorn of passers by, as well as of the neighboring country and towns. Most assuredly, a handsome Church is of no disadvantage to any one, but of great advantage to the community. In fact most people nowadays judge (and very correctly too) of the morals and society of a community by the number and architecture of their Churches and School-houses. Knowing these to be stubborn facts, then, arouse yourselves, ye people of Kosciusko and vicinity, and wipe off this foul blot from your escutcheon.

THE DIFFERENCE.—After the battle of the 8th, and before the battle of the 9th, Gen. Taylor called a Council of War, to deliberate and determine what course to pursue. The Council decided eight to five that it was best to wait for reinforcements, before they attacked the Mexicans. Notwithstanding this decision, Gen. Taylor, pushed on, and gave the Mexicans battle, with what success, every one knows. For this Gen. Taylor receives the highest encomiums of praise from all quarters, and is even promoted with great haste, to the rank of Brevet Major General. All this is very well perhaps, but mark the difference in the result—suppose Gen. Taylor, having gone into the battle of the 9th in opposition to the expressed judgment of a majority of the Council of War, had lost the battle, what then would have been the consequences? Gen. Taylor, instead of being promoted and lauded so highly, would probably have been court-martialed, broke of his commission, and received the condemnation and execrations of the whole country. Alas! on how brittle a thread does Fame hang.

THE MAILS.—Since the old contracts for carrying the mails have expired, we are left almost entirely destitute of news. The Columbus and Jackson route, which has heretofore been carried in four horse coaches, three times a week, is now carried in two horse coaches semi-occasionally, having brought but one Southern Mail (and that on Tuesday evening last twenty-four hours behind the times) to this place since the new contract took effect; while the horse mails through this place have all stopped. Government should make the mail contractors stand up to their contracts better than this. There were plenty of persons who would have been glad to take these contracts at a fair price, but were underbid by the present contractors, who now refuse or neglect to carry the mails as they engaged to. Postmaster Johnson should see to this.

BRUTAL MURDER.—On the 24th June, about four miles from Raymond, Jack F. Silas committed a most brutal murder upon the person of Benjamin G. Sims. The Raymond Gazette says:

"The killing took place on Wednesday evening, the 24th about sun down, in the neighborhood of 160 yards from Sims' house. Sims was returning home along his lane on horseback, and within 40 yards of his little daughter, a very interesting young girl of 12 years of age, who was proceeding from the house for the purpose of meeting her father, on his return from the field. This little girl was the only white person who witnessed the scene."

"On being shot, Sims fell from his horse, but got up and attempted to get away; he ran across several rows of cotton; Silas pursued him; knocked him down with clubs; stabbed him some 18 or 19 times; and then shot him a second time, placing the pistol near his face. Mr. Sims was carried off for dead, but did not expire until Friday."

Silas had been an overseer on Sims' plantation, but was discharged a few days previous to the fatal occurrence.

Silas has been taken and committed to jail; and also Henry Kethler, for being accessory to the murder.

The Fourth of July passed off with considerable eclat. An oration was delivered at the Court House, a barbecue devoured at the east end of town, and a Ball given at the residence of Madame Bustamante. All passed off agreeably.

Crops.—With few exceptions the crops in this section of the country look uncommonly flourishing.

Appalling Calamity in Quebec.

Nearly 100 Lives Lost—Destructive Fire—Forty-six bodies found

[From the Quebec Mercury, June 13.]

It has again pleased the Almighty to afflict our already chastened city.

Last night at 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Theatre Royal, St. Louis street, (formerly the Riding School,) at the close of Mr. Harrison's exhibition of his Chemical Dioramas. From the information we have been able to glean, a camphine lamp was upset, from some cause or other, and the stage at once became enveloped in flames.

The house had been densely crowded but some had fortunately left before the accident.

A rush was at once made to the staircase leading from the boxes, by those who, in the excitement of the moment, forgot the other passage of egress.

In an incredibly short space of time the whole of the interior of the building was enveloped in one sheet of flame—the newly erected platform covering the pit, and communicating at each end with the stage and boxes, favored the progress of the flames.

The writer of this article was one of the earliest on the spot, and present at the closing moments of the hapless beings who perished from their over exertions to escape. The staircase communicating with the boxes was a steep one, and had fallen we believe from the weight of those who had crowded upon it. At least such was our opinion at the moment.

One foot was interposed between the hapless crowd and eternity! and on that space we, with five or six others, stood, the fierce flames playing around us, and the dense smoke repelling all efforts to extricate. As far back as we could see, there was a sea of heads, of writhing bodies, and outstretched arms. Noise there was none—but few moans escaped the doomed. At the extreme end in view there were faces calm and resigned; persons who, from the funeral veil of smoke which gradually enshrouded them, appeared calmly to drop into eternal sleep. By our side was one brother striving to extricate another, but abandonment was unavoidable. One poor creature at our feet offered his entire worldly wealth for his rescue. The agonizing expression of the faces before us can never be effaced from our memory.

The flames at the time were above and around us, but human aid was of no avail: in five minutes from the time of which we make mention, the mass of human beings who had but a short interval previous been in the enjoyment of a full and active life, were exposed to our view a mass of calcined bones.

Up to this hour 46 bodies have been recovered from the ruins. Most of them have been recognized; a greater loss of life than in the two dreadful conflagrations of last summer. Sad wailing pervades the city. Scarcely a street can be traversed in which the closed shutter or the hanging crape do not betoken a sudden bereavement. Fathers, mothers, children of both sexes, indulge in the deepest lamentation. Woe has fallen upon many, for those who were thus suddenly and awfully summoned into the presence of their Creator.

The theatre and stables adjoining, we should add, were burnt to the ground.

The ruins are still smoking; and, as in the time of London's great plague, the dead-cart plies to and fro from the scene of the calamity to different parts of the city, conveying its ghastly load of charred remains, followed by weeping relatives and the gaping crowd which ever attend such dread scenes.

A BRIGHT LOOK-OUT.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Gazette and Times says:—

"As a specimen of the efficiency of the Government and the mode in which business is done by the Navy department I may mention also that it is done by the Navy department. I may mention also that it is a fact, that the squadron in the Pacific, on examining their stores found that they had been supplied with caps for their cannon that would not fire!! They would absolutely have been unable to make any defence had they been attacked. It was to remedy this tall specimen of inefficiency that a special messenger—Lieut. Porter I think—was despatched over land, to the Pacific, some one or two months ago. He carried with him 1500 pounds weight of caps, which would give, I learn, some 35,000 in number."

5 Days Later From Europe! ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA! Highly Important News!

The following interesting and important news from Europe was telegraphed from Boston to Baltimore, for the Sun: Boston, June 18, 6 P. M., 1846.

The steam ship Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Lott, was telegraphed this morning at 12 o'clock and arrived at the wharf at 1 1/2 o'clock.

The Cotton market has been reduced again to a state of comparative quietude. Prince Louis Napoleon has arrived in England *incog.*, and is about to leave for Florence, there to join his invalid father.

It would appear from what O'Connell stated on Monday, that Sir Robert Peel is determined to press forward the Irish Coercion Bill when Parliament reassembles, after the Whitsuntide holidays.

The Oregon question has now ceased to give any uneasiness.

Freights at Liverpool.—The warlike tidings per Cambria, have tended to check shipments in some degree, and a few houses having determined not to ship in American bottoms, has caused some little enquiry for British vessels.

There is not however, a single American ship in the port unfreighted. The amount of freights going forward is still limited. In the absence of much demand for passages, ship business must be considered dull, notwithstanding the unusual scarcity of tonnage.

The Paris paper La Presse, of Monday, reached our office last night, which announces that orders had been sent by the Minister of Marine to Brest, and the other military harbors, to despatch a number of ships to the Gulf of Mexico to reinforce the squadron stationed there, in consequence of the war between the U. States and Mexico.

The Overland mail of May 1st reached London yesterday. It possesses no political, and little commercial interest. The seeds of another contest in the Sikh country were sown at the termination of the late war.

Portugal has been the scene of another attempt at revolution, consequent upon the change of the Ministry. It appears that for the Portuguese it would have been a more than ordinary energetic affair.

England has offered her mediation between the United States and Mexico.—Mr. Packenham has received instructions to that effect from the British Government by the Caledonia.

The second reading of the Irish Coercion Bill is to take place on Monday next.

Respecting the fate of the Ministry the impression is, that Sir Robert Peel is far in advance of his colleagues, and that he is anxious to apply to sugar the free trade principles which he has extended to corn.

The annual statement of the Exchange is given, comparing the income with the expenditures for the current year—anticipated a surplus of two million two hundred pounds. But the increased expenditure in Navy and Ordnance departments this year, only left a surplus of seven hundred and seventy-six thousand, of which seven hundred thousand was received from China.

The opposition Paris journals all side with the United States, and predict an early conquest of Mexico. The apprehension caused by the Mexican war weighed on the money market.

The commercial treaty between Prussia and Turkey, which has been so long in preparation was signed on the 30th of April.

The news from Caucasus is not important.

THE CHOLERA.—We have already stated that the Cholera had made its appearance in some of the provinces of Persia, carrying death into the principal towns. It has spread from the Bokara to Herat and Meshio, and has now taken the direction from the Caspian sea to Teheran and Ispahan. Late accounts from Odessa state that it had crossed the Russian territory and appeared suddenly at Tiflis, taking a northerly direction between the Caspian and Black seas. On the other side the Cholera broke out unexpectedly at Orenbourg, in the mines of the Ural mountains; it then crossed the Volga and set its foot in Europe at Casan, only 2,000 kilometers from St. Petersburg. If the accounts we have received are exact, it has taken a most irregular direction. It has advanced from west to north, and does not seem to follow the banks of the river, as in 1828 and 1832.

DIFFICULTIES.—Be not discouraged on account of difficulties. The hill which appears steep and precipitous in the distance, becomes an easy ascent on a near approach.

[From the Picayune of 28th June.]

Latest from Texas!

By the arrival of the steamship New York, Capt. Phillips, we have Galveston dates to the 24th inst. The news is unimportant. We glean a few items from the Civilian, News, and a large bundle of country papers.

The New York towed the sloop of war Austin to sea on the 24th. She is to go round to Pensacola for repairs, as we have before announced, and to be placed in commission in our Navy under command of G. N. Hollins, Esq.,

The steamship Alabama arrived at Galveston on the 22d, and left again on the following day for Brazos Santiago. She landed some Government stores at Galveston for a new military depot which has been established at Robinson's Ferry, on the Trinity, to supply the volunteers on their march through Texas. The stores are forwarded from Galveston to the depot by steam.

The "Rusk Blues," a fine company of Texans commanded by Capt. John M'Clarty, left Galveston in the schooner Alert on the 22d instant for the seat of war.

The Steamers Troy, Panola, and Potomac, arrived at Galveston on the 23d inst., on their way to the Rio Grande.—It will be recollected that the Gaines Rangers went over on the last named boat. They were all well and in fine spirits.

The Austin News says that orders have been received by Major Fauntleroy requiring him to proceed immediately to San Antonio with the company of dragoons under his command.

We learn from the same paper that Captain S. Highsmith has raised and organized a company of mounted riflemen for 6 months service, to act as rangers between Austin and the San Marcus.

The Civilian says the gallant corps of Mississippians commanded by Capt. Shivers, called the Claiborne Riflemen, have entered as Texan volunteers, to compose one of the four additional companies which Capt. Seefelt and Lt. Connor have been authorized to raise at Galveston. They will be furnished with subsistence to Ft. Isabel by Lieut. Kingsbury, U. S. A.

The complaints which were some time since heard of the apathy manifested by the Texans in regard to the war, should now be put at rest. Every paper we open, no matter from what part of Texas, reports the movement of the volunteers to the western frontier. We have not deemed it worth while to record all the details.

The Austin Democrat of the 10th, mentions the escape of a Mexican boy, aged 10 or 12 years, from the Camanches. He was originally taken near San Antonio and effected his escape on the San Gabriel. According to his story, he managed his escape with great adroitness. He is to be restored to his mother at San Antonio.

Some complaints are made of the lawlessness of the Camanches in returning from the treaty ground, but they were going West.

FROM MONTEVIDEO.—By advices to the 21st of April it appears that Gen. Rivera has re-established himself in power, and by a decree issued on the 17th of April had convoked an assembly of Notables for the first of May.

General Rivera was about embarking for Colonia, whence he would proceed to Salto, with 1,000 men of the garrison of Montevideo. He had been declared General-in-chief of the Army of Operation.

The accounts from Buenos Ayres are to the 4th of April, but they present nothing of interest. Gen. Urquiza, of Oribe's party, was still hovering on the borders of Corrientes, with a considerable force, held in check, however, by Gen. Paz, who is said to have under him 12,000 to 14,000 men.

[Commercial Advertiser.]

A NEW TERRITORY.—Among the petitions presented in the House of Representatives on the 23d, was one from three hundred citizens of Iowa Territory, praying that there may be formed a new Territory, to commence at the 42d parallel, and to extend to the northern boundary of the United States, to be called the Dakota Territory. Also the resolutions of a large meeting held in Dubuque, and Iowa Territory in on the same subject. The petition and other papers were referred to the Committee on Territories.

WHIG NOMINATIONS IN DELAWARE.—At a meeting of the Whig Convention of the State of Delaware, held at Dover, on Tuesday last, PETER F. CAUSEY was unanimously nominated as a suitable candidate to be supported at the ensuing election for the office of Governor, and JOHN W. HOUTSON, the present Representative of that State in Congress, was unanimously nominated for re-election.

FULFILLMENT OF A PROPHECY.—When the annexation of Texas was first proposed, HENRY CLAY uttered the following prophetic warning.

"Under these circumstances, if the Government of the United States were to acquire Texas, it would acquire along with it all the incumbrances which Texas is under, and among them the actual or suspended war between Mexico and Texas. Of that consequence there can not be a doubt. ANNEXATION AND WAR WITH MEXICO ARE IDENTICAL. Now for one, I certainly am not willing to involve this country in a foreign war for the object of acquiring Texas. * * I regard all wars as great calamities, to be avoided if possible, and honorable peace as the wisest and truest policy of this country."

How truly to the letter has this prophecy been fulfilled! And yet when it was put forth, not only Mr. CLAY himself, but all who endorsed the sentiments to which he gave utterance, were accused of rank heresy, anti-Americanism, want of patriotism, and partisan folly. They were clamored down and voted down by demagogues and men blinded by demagogues; the Texas party triumphed, Texas was annexed, and lo! we are at war with Mexico! The prophecy is fulfilled; and the two most powerful Republics in the world are shooting each other's citizens to settle the question of annexation.

[Albany American Citizen.]

When the war with Mexico was first declared, the Government organ and many of the little organs throughout the country endeavored to create the impression that the Whigs were traitors to the country and would not sustain the war. We are glad to observe that a large majority of these sheets have changed their tone on this subject, and that there are now but few Locofoco papers that have the hardihood to assert, in the face of facts that are staring at them from every section of the country, the Whigs are unwilling to lend their energies towards carrying their country triumphantly through the hostilities with Mexico. The very few papers that continue to abuse and misrepresent the Whigs, belong to the very filthiest of their class, and are conducted by wretches who would commit any amount of baseness, meanness, and falsehood, if they thought they could injure their political opponents by so doing. These wretches are so addicted to lying, that, if a truth should by chance get into their hearts, it would be as hermetically sealed up there as the celestial fire was by Prometheus. Many of the hottest Locofoco papers are in raptures over the resplendent patriotic spectacle presented by the people who, forgetting all political differences, are rushing with one accord to the standards of their country.

[Lou. Journal.]

[Cincinnati Gazette.]

THE BOAST AND ITS FALSITY.—The President of the United States had every thing to say in praise of annexation in his first annual message. The brightest sheaf in the chaplet thus won was its peace triumph. Said he:

"This accession to our territory has been a bloodless achievement. No arm of force has been raised to produce the result. The sword has no part in the victory."

Says the Louisville Journal: "Mr. POLK's glorification of the bloodless achievement was a little premature. The mere act of annexation was but the beginning and by no means the finale of the business. It can be said no longer that the achievement has been bloodless. Blood has already been shed, and the prospect is that thousands of lives will be sacrificed before the results of annexation are seen. It is highly probable that the Whig prophecies in regard to the results will be fulfilled, and the country will find out, when it is too late, that Texas will cost more than it is worth."

CURIOUS FISH.—A large fish, sixteen or eighteen feet in length, and weighing probably some two or three tons, was towed into Portland harbor on Wednesday. It was taken on the fishing ground about eighty miles distant. It was of a lilac color, and, in some particulars, resembled a shark, but had no teeth, and its vertebra appeared to be little else than hardened jelly. The fishermen who took it were unacquainted with the species, nor has any one yet been able to give it a name. The skin has been taken off and is to be tanned and stuffed.

HURRAH FOR THE WEST.—The Lexington (Mo.) Telegraph announces the marriage of Mr. Elden Myers, a youth of 19, to Mrs. Mary Nash, the mother of 25 children! And also Judge John Briscoe, formerly of Cooper county and now a resident of Van Buren, aged 70, to Miss Drake, aged 16!